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# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 246—DAILY. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1921. PRICE TWO CENTS

## HOOPER PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE SHIP STRIKE REJECTED

Secretary Davis, Following Owners' Refusal, Calls for Conciliation Conference With Labor Men. ENGINEERS TO ATTEND Shipowners Say Submission of Vital Issues to Others Is Contrary to Sound Business Judgment. TUGBOATS MAY GIVE AID First Test To-day When Two Ships Are Scheduled to Sail—Foreign Vessels Likely to Be Involved.

American private shipowners rejected yesterday a suggestion from Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that the merchant marine strike be submitted to arbitration by a commission of three men, not Government officers. Following this refusal, Secretary of Labor Davis called for a conciliation conference with labor men, to be held in Washington to-day. Five spokesmen for the engineers' union agreed to be there, although they professed to doubt if arbitration would be agreeable to them. The invitation from Secretary Davis was telephoned to several cities by Dr. L. G. Davis, a conciliator of the Department of Labor. Thomas R. Healey, chairman of the Atlantic and Gulf Council of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, took a midnight train to Washington. The others of the committee are George Willy of Boston, James P. Dukes of Philadelphia, C. E. Thurston of Norfolk and William S. Brown, national president of the union.

After a meeting of the engineers at 26 Park place last night, Mr. Healey said: "We are going to make the strike effective even if we have to prevent foreign ships from docking at American ports."

The answer to Mr. Hoover's proposal of the American Steamship Owners Association, representing eighty lines and meeting at 11 Broadway, is that the wage cut of 15 per cent. must stand, and

That to place in hands other than their own the decision of vital issues involving the success or failure of their business undertakings, particularly in the present depressed condition of the marine industry, would be contrary to sound business judgment, principle and precedent."

In Washington Admiral Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, said the wage question could not be compromised, called upon "all loyal citizens to rally to the support of the flag," and added:

"Full protection, both now and after the controversy is settled, will be given by the Shipping Board to all those who come to its assistance in keeping the ships in operation."

Despite Admiral Benson's attitude, Secretary of Labor Davis, trying for conciliation, discussed wage scales and working conditions in Washington with W. S. Brown, president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and will do so again to-day.

Union heads here said that "Washington" had sounded them yesterday as to their willingness to compromise by accepting a wage reduction of 7 1/2 per cent. of 15 per cent. The union men answered that they would not. They said they would not accept any cut at all, but, on the contrary, would present to the owners the demand for higher wages adopted by the engineers in a referendum vote since last November.

A tugboat men may help. A threat to involve British shipping in the strike was reported last night by Hurl L. Todd, secretary of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Council of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. He said the harbor tugboat men might try to dock British ships because they believed that American owners were diverting cargoes to British vessels in order to keep American vessels and so smash the strike and the unions. According to Mr. Todd, the tugboat men are to decide to-night what they will do. The unions to strengthen their ship strike or lockout said they will probably call out the men on the coastward Long Island Sound towsboats, the big tugs that haul loads of coal, oil and grain. That strike was ordered a month ago, but after a visit from Dr. F. G. Davis, a Federal mediator, was held dormant pending the outcome of the bigger strike.

With the strike, actually amounts to in the port of New York nobody knows yet. No boats of consequence have been scheduled to sail since 4 P. M. on Sunday, when the strike started. To-day will see the first test. Two big shipping board vessels, first class passenger carrying, operated by the United States Mail Steamship Company are due to leave their pier at Thirty-fourth street and the North River at 3 P. M. They are the Potomac, formerly the Antigon, bound for Danzig, and the Old North State, bound for London. Officers of the company say these liners will sail. Officers of the unions say they will not. The first craft to take to sea with a crew of strikers is the Standard Oil tanker Standard. Yesterday morning fifty men to replace strikers were taken from New York to Bayonne on a tug and in the afternoon the tanker started for Mexico to get a load of crude oil. It is understood in Bayonne that if the crews of other tankers expected there leave their ships new men

## Ship Afire and Sinking, Says Wireless Message

MARSHFIELD, Ore., May 2.—The Japanese freight steamer Tokuyou Maru is afire at sea and sinking fast, said a wireless message to the naval communications service here late to-day. The message gave the vessel's position as latitude 45.40 and longitude 124.50 west, between the Hawaiian Islands and the American coast. The Horace K. Baxter was reported as going to the Japanese ship's assistance.

## ARTHUR S. BURDEN ASYLUM PATIENT

Brother, James, Petitions Court to Have Committee Manage Sufferer's Affairs. TROUBLE TRACED TO FALL Mental Degeneracy Follows Paralysis After Accident in Polo Game.

Arthur Scott Burden, identified for years as a patron and devotee of polo and hunting on Long Island, has been in Bloomingdale Asylum for thirteen months and is an incompetent, according to a petition filed yesterday with the Supreme Court by his brother, James A. Burden. The petition seeks the appointment of a committee to look out for his affairs, particularly an interest in the estate of his mother, Mary I. Burden, who died December 28.

The brother's petition states that Mr. Burden was thrown from a horse during a polo game in December, 1913, at his country place in Jericho township. The fall is alleged to have caused atrophy of the brain, bringing about a gradual degeneration in his mental condition. The petition states that Mr. Burden was taken to Bloomingdale April 2, 1920, after having lived for some time in the care of nurses at 462 West 154th street.

When Mr. Burden was at Atken, S. C., two years after the accident, he became paralyzed from the waist down. The stroke was laid to the accident, and it was feared at the time that he would die from hemorrhages which accompanied the stroke.

Mr. Burden, who is 41 years old, and his wife, who is Miss Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche, are well known in New York society. His wife is as prominent a sport enthusiast as he was up to the time of his accident. Mrs. Burden and her 14-year-old daughter, Ellen Burden, are in Europe.

Mr. Burden is the youngest son of the late James A. Burden. He belongs to the Knickerbocker, Racquet, Meadow Brook, Piping Rock and other clubs. He was graduated from Harvard in 1902.

Under the terms of his mother's will, which has been filed but not admitted to probate, Mr. Burden will receive one-third of her estate. He is also heir to one-third of the undivided trust left by his father. Against his share of the inheritance from his father is charged a net sum of \$22,891, advanced to him before his father's death. This sum had been \$77,728, but advances or presents made by Mr. Burden to other heirs reduced it to that amount, the petition stated.

James A. Burden, the petitioner, gives his address as "Woodside," Troy.

## CITY OFFICIALS ELUDE MOTORCYCLE BANDITS

High Speed Car Saves Them From Being Held Up. Four officials of the city Department of Finance in an automobile were accosted by two motorcycle bandits armed with automatic pistols Saturday and only escaped being held up and robbed by speeding away. It was learned yesterday. The officials were Charles F. Kerrigan, secretary of the department; J. J. Magrath, a veteran of the State; James A. Bennett, collector of city revenue; and A. R. Rinn, appraiser of real estate, and Walter O'Neill, a special examiner for the department.

The party left New York by automobile to supervise a sale of real estate owned by the city in Mount Kisco. Rounding a curve outside the village, their automobile dashed into the ambush of the bandits, who stood beside their motorcycles at the side of the road. Both men drew weapons and called, "Hands up."

Mr. Kerrigan shouted to Walter O'Neill, driver, reported to "let her have the gas." He did. The property sold by Mr. Kerrigan and his party was one half acre in the middle of the village, acquired by the city in connection with the development of the city's water supply system. With an upset price of \$24,000, the property brought \$31,000 at auction.

**\$40,000 BRACELET LOST IN TAXICAB, SHE SAYS**  
Mrs. D. C. Taylor's Gems Once Belonged to Duchess.

## STRIKES AFFECT THREE INDUSTRIES ALL OVER COUNTRY

Nationwide Walkouts by Printers, Paper Makers and in Building Trades. PRINT SHOPS CLOSED Many Newspapers Affected by Union Demands for 44 Hour Week. BUILDING WAGES ARE CUT International Paper Company Workers Numbering 20,000 Protest Pay Reduction.

Nearly all the industrial centres in America felt in considerable measure yesterday the general strike movements in the printing trades, the building trades and the paper making business. It was estimated that scores of thousands of building trades workers walked out in cities in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, while sporadic strikes in smaller municipalities in many States added to the tieup.

Printers quit work in commercial plants all over the United States in their protest against enforcement of the forty-eight hour week instead of the forty-four hour week. In a great many places, however, it was asserted by union officials, strikes were avoided when employers signed agreements to observe the forty-four hour week.

Twenty thousand workers in the mills of the International Paper Company from Maine to Minnesota went on strike against a 30 per cent. wage cut and an extra hour's work a day.

**Philadelphia Building Stops.**  
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Philadelphia, May 2.—Virtually every building operation of consequence was tied up to-day, the first day of the strike in the building trades. As some employers were engaged in denouncing other employers for making an agreement with the workers, the union men engaged in plans to try to bring the strike to an end.

Employers estimated that about 15,000 men actually stayed away from work this morning as a protest against the 24 per cent. reduction in wages. That estimate was made on a basis of 40,000 men being members of the union. The union leaders, however, asserted that the strike involved 65,000 men and that about 25,000 of that number had actually been employed.

Efforts will be made by the union leaders to ask Mayor Moore to intervene, as the strike will affect public works like the free library, the art museum, repairs to public stations, the laying of sewers and the paving of streets, all of which are let out to contractors.

The Mayor either will be asked to take a hand in settling the strike or to ask for bids on contracts for city construction work. The leaders say that once the city lets the contractors the contractors will need men, and thus be able to agree to a higher scale of wages.

The employers, however, apparently are standing firm on the scale of wages adopted by the committee of twenty-three. There have been defections from the ranks of the employers, notably the employing plasterers, who have renewed the old scale of \$1.25 an hour. Edward J. Loh, 100,000 men are on strike in the city for various reasons.

**25,000 Out in Cleveland.**  
CLEVELAND, May 2.—Between 25,000 and 30,000 men, employed in more than twenty crafts affiliated with the Building Trades Union, stood beside their homes immediately after reporting for work on building contracts controlled by the Cleveland Building Trades Employers Association.

The men's demand for a continuation of the wage scale for the year ending yesterday was not met by the employers, who insist that a new schedule proposing a 20 per cent. wage cut shall go into effect.

Labour leaders in the building trades say they will continue in their efforts to obtain separate agreements with employers. The men are protesting against the lengthening of the working day from eight to nine hours were rejected by the union men and two weeks later voted down in a referendum to the locals. The strike is now the result.

**Pulpmakers Strike.**  
Having refused to accept wage reductions and the addition of one hour to their working day, 20,000 union workers in paper mills from Maine to Minnesota went on strike yesterday and forced a wholesale shutdown in more than twenty-five of the largest paper manufacturing plants of the country. The men on strike are members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers and the International Paper Workers of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Representative of these unions met mill owners in a conference at the Murray Hill Hotel early in April to draw up new contracts for their men, effective May 1. The demands of the owners for a 20 per cent. reduction in wages and the lengthening of the working day from eight to nine hours were rejected by the union men and two weeks later voted down in a referendum to the locals. The strike is now the result.

The companies already affected are the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, International Paper, Minn.; the Fort Frances Pulp and Paper Company, Fort Frances, Ont.; and the International Paper Company, with mills in twenty-two towns in New York, northern New England and Quebec.

## Six Killed, 27 Hurt When Train Hits Coal Cars

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., May 2.—Six persons were killed and twenty-seven injured, nine seriously, late to-day when a Norfolk and Western Railroad passenger train, backing up from Gary, W. Va., to Welch, W. Va., ran into an open switch and crashed into four loaded coal cars.

## FERRYBOAT AFIRE WITH 2000 ABOARD

Municipal Vessel Manhattan on Way From St. George to South Ferry in Peril. SWIFT TRIP MADE TO SLIP Chemical Extinguishers Fail and City Engines Put Out Blaze at Pier.

A fire on board the municipal ferryboat Manhattan, plying between South Ferry and St. George, Staten Island, caused excitement among the 2,000 passengers who were making the eastern trip early last night and forced the engine room crew to put on all possible speed. The extinguishers on board failed to check the flames, which originated in the woodwork of the upper deck on the starboard side, and when the Manhattan ran into her slip at St. George great clouds of smoke were rolling from the hurricane deck near the funnel.

The Manhattan was two miles from St. George and about midway between Bedloe's Island and Robbins Reef light when the smoke first was seen. The passengers who noticed it quickly reported to deck hands. Chemical extinguishers were brought into action, but they made no impression on the flames because their streams failed to reach it.

The burning wood seemed to be protected by the heavy panelling of the cabin. Before enough of it could be ripped out to uncover the fire, the blaze had gone through to the hurricane deck and was out of reach. By that time many of the passengers had become uneasy. The men called on the pilot to increase the speed.

It was a record trip that the Manhattan made as a result of the fire. Her plight was seen by persons ashore and by the time she nosed into the slip apparatus was on hand to take up the fight. The flames were put out after damage estimated at \$1,000 had been done.

## WOMAN IS ROBBED OF \$625 RENT ROLL

Attacked in Hall After Making Collections. Holdup men attacked Mrs. Frank Loh, wife of a retired builder, of 25 Fourth street, Weehawken, N. J., in a hallway on Fourth street, near Palladium avenue, yesterday afternoon and took from her \$600 and a check for \$25, the rentals from several apartments she owns. The men disappeared before her shouts for help aroused persons in the house.

The Weehawken police believe the robbers knew Mrs. Loh would collect the rents and had planned to rob her. The house in which she was robbed was at 207 Fourth street, the last of a row owned by her and her husband. The men were not masked or armed.

## COMMONS KEEPS TAX ON TEA AND LUXURIES

House Adopts All Budget Resolutions. LONDON, May 2.—The House of Commons this evening adopted all the budget resolutions. In the course of the debate free trade members tried hard to get the Government to remove the war duties of seven pence on tea and the one-third ad valorem duty on motor cars, clocks, watches and musical instruments. The ground taken by the free traders was that the duties were imposed in order to effect economy in tonnage and discourage spending money for luxuries, and that this no longer was necessary.

## SAYS RIFLE IS MAKING CANNIBALS OF INDIANS

Anglican Missionary Asserts Same of Eskimaux. MONTREAL, May 2.—Introduction of the modern long range rifle, resulting in depletion of wild game in northern Quebec, is forcing Indians and Eskimaux into cannibalism, the Rev. W. G. Walton, Anglican Church missionary in the northland, declared here to-day. The clergyman related an incident in which police of the Hudson Bay region refused to arrest a man suspected of murder, because he so would have left his family to starve to death.

## HILL MAY GO TO GERMANY.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., May 2.—It was stated to-day in a well informed quarter that Richard Washburn Child, lawyer and writer of New York, has been chosen by President Harding for Ambassador to Japan, and that Dr. David Jayne Hill, diplomat and publicist of this city, had been selected for Ambassador to Germany.

## ALDERMEN CALLED TO EXPLAIN MOVES IN METER COMBINE

Actions of Kenneally and Collins Arouse Interest of Housing Probers. VOTE RECORD SOUGHT Entire Committee Cited to Throw Light on Failure to Aid Competition. MATERIALS COME NEXT Undermyer Will Investigate Other Organizations Said to Be Keeping Prices Up.

Aldermen William P. Kenneally and William T. Collins, who were described by William S. Cetti, Eastern representative of the Badger Water Meter Company of Milwaukee, to the Lockwood legislative committee on housing as being instrumental in withholding Aldermanic approval for the sale of his meter in New York, have been subpoenaed to appear before the committee when it resumes its inquiry to-day.

One of the things that Samuel Undermyer, counsel to the committee, will put under the inquisitorial searchlight will be the method by which the general welfare committee's action on the resolution that would have accorded Cetti the privilege he sought was reported without recommendation, when in fact the vote in committee was eight in favor and two members not voting.

Alderman Collins is chairman of the general welfare committee and voted against the resolution when it came up for action in the board, despite the fact that Mr. Cetti testified the Alderman had told him in committee that he favored the proposition. Alderman Kenneally, who was chairman of the building committee in 1919, to which the resolution first went, will be asked why he never laid the matter before the committee for action.

In addition to the two Aldermen mentioned persons were served upon the entire personnel of the general welfare committee, the members of which will be asked to go on record as to which voted when the matter came before them in committee. To have the record complete subpoenas also have been served upon Michael J. Cruise, Deputy City Clerk, who comes from Alderman Kenneally's district; John J. Flaherty, clerk of the board of general welfare committee, and William O'Connor, secretary of the committee on legislation of the Board of Aldermen.

The other members of the general welfare committee besides Chairman Collins who have been subpoenaed are Alderman August Ferrand, minority leader, and Alderman Charles H. Haest, Edward Cassidy, Francis D. McGarvey, George Joyce, Edward J. Atwell, John M. Kaessell, S. F. Roberts, Edward W. Curley, Clifford S. Botwinck, Fred Smith and Abraham Beckerman.

Alderman Kenneally, reports yesterday said, would likely occupy the centre of the stage also in the regular meeting of the board to-day when Alderman H. C. Vladeck, Socialist, has announced he will introduce a resolution calling for an Aldermanic investigation of Kenneally's handling of the Badger Meter Company's application for authority to do business in New York. Alderman Beckerman, it was said, is ready to support the Vladeck resolution, and there were intimations last night that the resolution might get further than others originating in the Socialist delegation have because of support that might come from the Republican side of the chamber.

After he has cleared up this phase of the situation Mr. Undermyer proposes to go into several combinations designed to maintain price levels for building materials and conducted on lines similar to those of the time exchanges managed by Albert A. Ainsworth, and which now are in the process of dissolution as a result of the committee's disclosures.

## WITHDRAWAL OF U. S. TROOPS TO BE SOUGHT

Irreconcilables Prepare Resolution for Recall From Rhine. Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 2.—Legislation directing the withdrawal of American troops from German territory will be presented to the Senate as soon as the Knox resolution becomes a law. An informal conference of some of the so-called "irreconcilables," including Senators Borah and Johnson, was agreed upon to consider new evidence which Henry Ford's attorneys say they will present. Republican Senators held a jubilant meeting on the floor when news of the decision reached them.

The court's action reversed the decision of a Federal court in Michigan which, after a sensational trial, sentenced the Senator to two years in the Federal Penitentiary and fined him \$10,000. The prosecution was started by former Attorney-General Palmer, and originally 134 defendants were named. Only 17, including Newberry, were found guilty by the jury, and they were given varying sentences and fines. The only trial was unanimous only that the decision should be set aside. Justices McCreynolds, Holmes and Van Devanter, Day and McKenna be-

lieved the Senator to be innocent. Senator Newberry is now free to resume his seat in the Senate, although the election contest brought against him by Henry Ford, his opponent in the election, is still pending. The special committee considering the case will meet soon to consider new evidence which Henry Ford's attorneys say they will present. Republican Senators held a jubilant meeting on the floor when news of the decision reached them.

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## GERMAN PROPOSALS RETURNED BY HUGHES; HE URGES NEW TERMS

Secretary Sends Note to Berlin Saying Present Offer Affords No Basis Acceptable to Allies, and Advising Direct Dealing With Entente Powers. By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. WASHINGTON, May 2.—The German reparations counter proposals are unacceptable as a basis for discussion, Secretary Hughes informed Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, in a note to-night.

Mr. Hughes at the same time urged the German Government to make further proposals directly to the allied governments. He also expressed again the earnest desire of the American Government for a prompt settlement of "this vital question."

The text of Secretary Hughes's communication, which was despatched to-night at 11 o'clock to Loring Dressel, the American High Commissioner in Berlin, follows:

"The Government of the United States has received the memorandum left by Dr. Simons with the Commissioner of the United States under date of April 12, relating to reparations. In reply this Government states that it finds itself unable to reach the conclusion that the proposals afford a basis for discussion acceptable to the allied governments, and that these proposals cannot be entertained.

"This Government, therefore, again expressing its earnest desire for a prompt settlement of this vital question, strongly urges the German Government at once to make directly to the allied governments clear, definite and adequate proposals which would in all respects meet its just obligations."

The communication was made public by Mr. Hughes without comment. The American position is understood to have been since Germany forwarded her counter proposals that a settlement should be achieved if possible by discussion, and that even in the face of an allied advance into German territory the United States would not cease to work for such a settlement. At the same time it was emphasized that the American Government would stand with the Allies in demanding proper reparations.

## SUPREME COURT FREES NEWBERRY

Tribunal Is Unanimous His Conviction and 16 Others Should Be Set Aside. HITS POWER OF CONGRESS Denies That Government Has Right to Regulate State Primary Elections.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 2.—The United States Supreme Court to-day by unanimous vote set aside the prison sentences and fines imposed by a Federal court in Michigan upon Senator Truman H. Newberry and sixteen friends on charges of having violated the Federal corrupt practices act in the 1918 Michigan Senatorial primary.

In its decision the court struck a blow at Congressional efforts to limit campaign expenditures by declaring that Congress has no power under the Constitution to regulate primary elections. Section 8 of the Federal corrupt practices act, as applied to primaries, was declared to be unconstitutional and the decision is believed by many Senators to impair the entire effectiveness of the statute.

The indictments in the Newberry case were brought on the unconstitutional section, which limited the amount that might be expended in a campaign to \$10,000 or any less amount as fixed by State laws.

The decision, considered one of the most far reaching and important in recent years, caused widespread interest in the Senate and probably will result in an attempt to pass a Constitutional amendment or additional legislation to validate federal regulation of primary elections. Senator Johnson (Cal.) immediately gave notice that he would introduce a Constitutional amendment, while other Progressives who have consistently advocated such legislation stated they would study the decision to determine if any new legislation can be enacted.

The opinion was expressed by some Senators who desired to make a more thorough investigation before being quoted that the decision would checkmate plans to extend the corrupt practices act so as to prevent large expenditures in Presidential primaries. This proposed legislation resulted from the "slush fund" investigation during the last campaign.

The invalidating of the law disclosed a sharp division in the court, although all the Justices were unanimous in the belief that the convictions should be reversed. Chief Justice White described the action as a judicial policy.

The action by the court makes empty words of Democratic campaign propaganda that Senator Newberry's election was illegal and thus prevented the Democrats from retaining control of the Senate and ratifying the Versailles treaty. With Senator Newberry the last Senate stood Republican, 49; Democrats, 47.

## ALLIES SET 10 DAY LIMIT FOR BERLIN, ASK U. S. TO HELP

Germany Must Acknowledge Debt of £6,600,000,000, Issue Bonds, Pay £100,000,000 Yearly. 25 P. C. EXPORT TAX Securities to Bear 5 P. C. Interest and Be Issued in Sections, According to Trade Prosperity. READY FOR RUHR MOVE Briand Anxious to Invite America to Participate in Work of Commissions; Formal Request May Be Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 2.—Germany must acknowledge a debt of £6,600,000,000 (132,000,000,000 marks gold). Germany must meet her obligations by issuing in sections bonds at an interest rate of 5 per cent. The first section must be issued immediately, the second in November and the rest later, according to her ability to pay.

Germany must agree to begin to pay at once £100,000,000 (2,000,000,000 marks gold) per annum, plus 25 per cent. of the value of her exports. When her payments amount to more than the sum required to pay interest on the bonds already issued the Reparations Commission will be entitled to require the issue of additional bonds.

Germany will have until May 12 to accept these terms, otherwise the Ruhr district will be occupied by allied troops, a British naval demonstration will be made probably at Hamburg and certain German revenue sources, such as the customs, will be seized to pay the annual obligations.

This summarizes the conclusions reached by the Supreme Council to-day after a long session. To-morrow the final session of this conference will be held, the details definitely decided upon and the ultimatum framed for despatch to Berlin.

**Briand Will Invite U. S. Aid.**  
It was learned authoritatively to-night that Premier Briand is anxious to invite America to name representatives to the Supreme Council and to the Reparations and other permanent commissions, and he is willing a request to this effect will be made formally at the meeting of the Supreme Council to-morrow.

Premier Briand realizes the difficulties in the way of American participation in the work of the commissions, but he believes the Allies should show that they want America represented, and that it would be desirable for America to be so.

Late to-night it is reported that what is worrying the allied experts is the form of security for the bonds which are to be demanded of Germany and what is to be done with the part of the German debt which is not covered by bonds.

It has been practically agreed that there will have to be a commission in charge of the German debt, similar to the commission which conducted the affairs of Turkey under the Ottoman debt agreement. The French naturally are seeking to give this commission not only absolute financial but military power. It was again repeated on behalf of the French delegation that they were seeking only the payment of the reparations debt and not either the dismemberment or ruin of Germany, but that stern measures are the only ones through which they are capable of collecting. They say that is their way of restoring the normal peace status of Europe.

**Security for Bonds.**  
Among the measures proposed to the hypothecation of all the German customs, as well as the 25 per cent. levy on all German exports. One hundred million pounds sterling annually (2,000,000,000 marks gold) is the same as the amount Germany said she was unable to pay under the Paris demands, and the 25 per cent. export levy may eventually net a similar amount, as the value of the German exports in 1913 was put at 10,000,000,000 marks. Also it is uncertain whether the Reparations Commission will hold the bonds given to it or will sell them to the public.

While this indefiniteness gives strength to the French demand for the allied occupation of the Ruhr, much to the worry of the British experts, they are defending these proposals on the ground that they provide a just and elastic method necessary to accommodate the allied demands to Germany's recurring prosperity. The Reparations Commission

## TWO DIVISIONS LEAVE MAYENCE FOR RUHR

Infantry and Cavalry Due in Duesseldorf To-day. By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. FRENCH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, MATZ, Germany, May 2.—One division of cavalry to the concentration area, in fifteen trains left this evening for the Ruhr. They will arrive in Duesseldorf Tuesday morning.

PARIS, May 2.—The Ministry of War said to-night, with reference to advice telling of the departure of infantry and cavalry from Mayence into the Ruhr, that the Government had not yet issued any order for such movement into the Ruhr region. The military authorities in Mayence, however, it was added, may have deemed it advisable to start the troops.

THERE are many County Board advertisements in The Herald Want Ad Section. Look them over.—Ad.

"COUNTRY Boarders Wanted" is one of the most popular Want Ad Section. They're the better sort of places.—Ad.

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

"Furnished Rooms To Let"  
Under that classification in the Want Ad Pages of The Herald you will find the nicest sort of places advertised. Your Want Ad there will get you the kind of room

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Continued on Fifteenth Page.  
When you think of writing, think of WRITING.—Ad.